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cal *pinus* or tend toward *lawrencei*. This of course could not be determined until the juvenile plumage had been moulted and the first winter plumage assumed. The two songs heard were both different from that of the Blue-winged Warbler, being somewhat between that and the Golden-winged.

AN ADDITION TO THE BIRDS OF OHIO

BY LYNDS JONES.

Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd calls my attention to a record which entirely escaped my notice when compiling my 'Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Ohio'. The published note follows.

'Smith's Longspur in Ohio.

By Clark P. Streator.

Smith's Longspur (*Calcarious pictus*) Collected at Garrettsville, Ohio, on Jan. 29, '88. I observed a large flock of strange birds busily engaged in feeding upon the seeds of ragweed. They would only stay a moment in a place and were very shy, but I was lucky enough to secure two very fine specimens. I believe this to be the first time this species has been taken in Ohio'. *Ornithologist and Oologist*, 13, page 95."

This species should be added to the list of Accidental species in the Revised Catalogue.

ALL DAY WITH THE BIRDS.

This may seem an inopportune time for discussing a subject which has special reference to an all day study of the birds during the height of the spring migrations. It is certainly true that this all day habit grew out of a special effort put forth to determine as nearly as possible what and how many species of birds might be found in a limited region in one day, but it has long outgrown merely that. These spring migration all day studies proved so valuable in many ways that entire days were given in other seasons to the

same sort of study, with no less interesting and valuable results. Some of my friends are making monthly records of the birds, planning at least four all day studies during each month. Some, with less opportunity for study, are making seasonal lists, based primarily upon three all day studies, one at the begining, one at the middle and one at the close of the season, supplemented by such records as may be made during the intervals. It is clear that the person who can spend a considerable time with the birds during each month will have at command monthly, seasonal and annual lists. In making any seasonal divisions one must largely disregard the calendar seasons and group the birds according to whether they are resident during the year, whether they are seen only during the winter months, or winter weather, or more exactly, whether they come from the north and spend the winter, whether they are transient visitors, passing the region twice each year, or whether they come from the south, breed and pass south again. Careful study will always disclose the group to which each species belongs during a series of years.

If we would understand geographical distribution, local and general, fully, a considerable time must be spent with the birds at all seasons. While the mapping of areas of distribution of birds must be based upon breeding birds, because it is during the breeding season that they are really settled for a time, while at other times they are wandering about to a greater or lesser extent, their distribution during the winter season is no less interesting, and capable of throwing light upon some of the problems of summer distribution. The routes of migration must also be regarded in the light of geographical distribution, and the mapping of these routes is of more importance in the discussion of the distribution and origin of present day species than many persons think. These remarks apply principally to the question of continent distribution, it is true, but how are we to exactly know about such general distribution unless we begin with local distribution? Hence, the local list becomes of great importance as furnishing the material for such exact knowledge of general distribution. It may not be clear how the all day studies at any particular time bear upon this question of geographical distribution. My answer is that they furnish the means of knowing what

birds are in the region at the time of the study. Ten consecutive hours spent in a study of the birds only once a week will prove of more value in determining what birds inhabit the region than triple that number if scattered over the week in two hour lots, for the simple reason that the ground can be so much more thoroughly covered. The greatest value of the short studies lies in coming in touch with the birds often so they can be learned more readily. But it is one thing to learn the birds and quite another thing to learn what ones inhabit a given region. To you who must spend a considerable time learning the birds the shorter studies will be the more attractive, but once the task of learning is completeed, let the longer studies have a place, for the sake of the local list.

The reader will at once infer that 'All Day' bird studies for times not hitherto indicated will be suggested. At the risk of being considered an 'All Day' crank (might as well be killed for an old sheep as a lamb!) I want to propose to each reader who has become inoculated with this 'All Day' germ some one full day's study in the succeeding months. The earlier in October such a study can be arranged the more birds will be recorded, but any day will be better than none. I would certainly be considered demented if I suggested Thanksgiving day for such activity, but for students and educators, at least, the Saturday following the feast might prove both interesting and healthful. For December your services are already solicited. I would urge that Mr. Chapman be given hearty support in extending his Christmas Bird Census over the whole country. You cannot properly enjoy the day without getting near the heart of Nature.

Another line of study is suggested elsewhere—that of laying more stress upon the fall migrations. It is now too late to note the beginnings of the southward movement by many of the breeding birds, but it is not too late to record the final departure of many species. Plan now to give next year's southward movement proper attention.